

# THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN



**JULY - AUGUST  
1950**

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For future reference, please file this letter with your policy.

Cordially yours,

  
Charles S. Travers  
Executive Secretary

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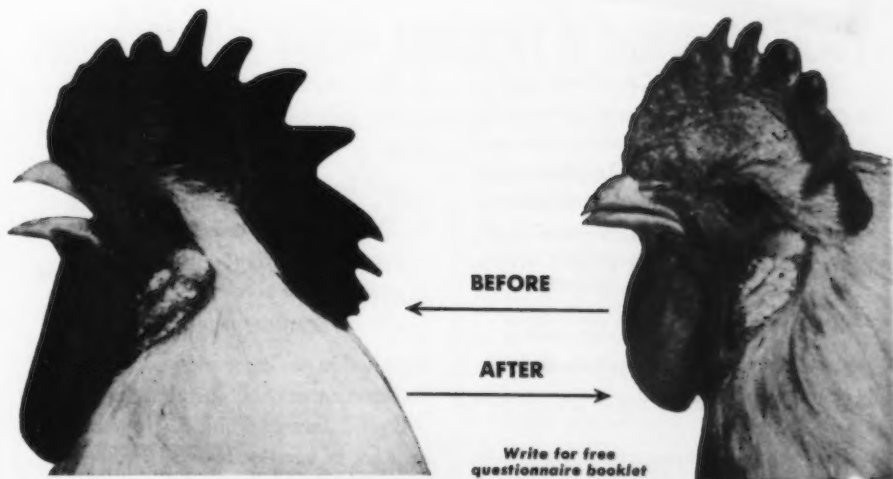
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## Volume 3

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## Number 6

## *President's Message*



The annual meeting held in Berkeley in June was a marked success. The attendance was highly gratifying. The program was excellent. The efforts of the committee on local arrangements were very commendable. Financially, there was no deficit.

With the present war problems, our profession as well as allied professions, may have difficult years ahead. No doubt, many of us will be called for United States military service, but we hope that the number called will be kept to a minimum. The veterinarians of this state will have an opportunity to be of considerable help in Civilian Defense. In this atomic age, our duties may well be varied and important. We may be called on for great personal sacrifices in order to uphold the ideals for which our democracy stands. Let us all extend our efforts in whatever manner required in order to bring peace again to our country.

The California State Veterinary Medical Association must continue to prosper, grow and make itself felt throughout California. Committees for the coming year have been appointed. I feel extremely gratified to know that most of you who were appointed on committees have agreed to serve.

I accept the position of President with great humility and in appreciation of the honor bestowed on me. I trust that with the help of every member working in harmony, our state organization will continue to be a leader in the field of veterinary medicine.

FLOYD H. WHITE, D.V.M.

## Profile of Dr. C. B. Orvis

By JOSEPH ARBURUA, D.V.M.

Dr. C. B. Orvis was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, February 13, 1858. He spent his earlier years working on his father's farm, and later went into North Dakota Territory, where he engaged in wheat farming. This worked well to start with, but ended in his selling his horses and returning to Wisconsin older but financially sadder.

In 1884 he went to Chicago and matriculated in the Chicago Veterinary College, being graduated therefrom in 1886.

The professional status of the veterinarian of the times can well be illustrated by recounting Doctor Orvis' experience. Having completed his first six months in college, during the long vacation he was employed for the spring and summer months by a veterinarian in Chicago. The latter left on an extended vacation, leaving the conduct of his extensive practice in the hands of the inexperienced freshman, Orvis.

After graduation, Doctor Orvis returned to his home, and with the assistance of his father, succeeded in borrowing \$300. With this munificent sum, he returned to Chicago, and shortly thereafter decided to come west.

Due to a railroad war his ticket to Los Angeles from Chicago cost him \$2.50. Not being impressed by the Pueblo of Los Angeles, he continued his trip to San Francisco, but this fare cost him \$18. The metropolis of the west was not to his liking either, resulting in his going to Stockton, where he remained. The last part of his trip was by river boat. By staying up all night, he was transported the distance for 10 cents.

He established himself in Stockton on 336 E. La Fayette Street, later the office of Dr. J. H. Eddy, and now the small animal hospital of Dr. Francis Saunders. It may safely be said that this particular address has served longer than any other in the state as a veterinary hospital and office.

Doctor Orvis was the first qualified (graduate) veterinarian to locate in that city. His efforts met with approval and he soon established a successful practice.

Some years later he was appointed County Live Stock Inspector of San Joaquin County, and as far as present records show he is the first such inspector appointed by any county.

It is believed that he was the first veterinarian to use the tuberculin test in cattle in California. With the approval and support of Dr. A. C. Ruggles, president of the State Board of Health, Doctor Orvis went before the County Board of Supervisors and obtained permission to test the dairy herd at the Stockton Insane Asylum. Eleven head were separated and injected on May 11, 1894. Of these eight reacted.

Though the asylum authorities had agreed to the test after seeing that 70 per cent of those tested had reacted, they objected to any fur-



DR. C. B. ORVIS

ther steps, claiming the test unreliable and that it had been improperly administered. After much difficulty two of the reactors were killed and autopsied on May 26th.

Present at the autopsy, representing the medical profession, were: Doctor Ruggles, Dr. Asa Clark, Superintendent of the Asylum, and his assistant, Doctor Hoisholt. Doctor Orvis was assisted professionally and morally in the autopsy by veterinarians R. A. Archibald of Sacramento, Thomas Maclay of Petaluma, H. A. Spencer of San Jose, and J. H. Eddy, the latter an employee of Doctor Orvis. Though a physician, Doctor Ruggles not only encouraged, but supported the test.

Only two animals were allowed to be autopsied. These manifested positive tubercular lesions, but the asylum doctors disagreed with the veterinarians as to the significance of the lesions seen, and refused to permit further autopsies. They stated that the rest of the reactors were to be sold instead of destroyed. Doctor Hoisholt was the more vigorous in condemning the test and the veterinarians.

The local papers as well as others throughout the state took up the subject, which resulted in printed uncomplimentary charges and counter-charges by the various veterinarians concerned and the asylum physicians. Doctor Hoisholt again was the more vehement among the physicians. Surprisingly, many physicians supported the latter. In retrospect, one cannot but wonder why the lack of co-operation of the medical profession of that day with the veterinarian. Was it that the veterinarian had stolen the show?



Another first for Doctor Orvis was a roaring operation performed at his hospital.

A clipping from the *Stockton Independent*, date not given, but probably around 1892 or 1893, tells of the operation, the first of record in California. Doctor Orvis, we are told, invited Dr. P. P. Porent of Hollister, Dr. H. A. Spencer, and Doctor Archibald to be present. The latter performed the operation.

In 1896, Doctor Orvis retired from active veterinary practice, selling his practice to Doctor Eddy. He retired to the Snow Ranch near Farmington, in the foothills east of Stockton, and engaged in breeding Hereford cattle. Here again he was a leader. He was one of the early breeders of purebred Herefords in California.

Though he never actively practiced again, while stock raising he spayed many thousands of heifers for the countryside where he resided. This was done in the spring before the cattle were taken up to the mountain summer ranges. Here again he popularized a new practice that later became very extensive.

In 1926 he became associated with Mr. Klinger and together they established the slaughtering establishment of Orvis and Klinger in Stockton. This firm is still operating under the management of his grandson-in-law and Mr. Klinger.

Though Doctor Orvis withdrew early from purely professional activities he nevertheless was active in association matters while in practice. He was one of the handful of veterinarians who met in San Francisco, January, 1888, to organize the California State Veterinary Medical Association. At the first meeting he was elected a member of the examining board, consisting of the elected officers and himself. He was licensed with the first group of veterinarians licensed in California in 1893.

In 1891 he was married to Mary Ada Snow, who passed away in December, 1939. From this union were born a daughter and a son, William, with whom the Doctor is now living in retirement on the old Snow Ranch. William is continuing on the same ranch the purebred Hereford breeding started by his father.

Truly a pioneer, at the age of 92, Doctor Orvis is the oldest veterinarian in California. He precedes any other in practice, he was in the first group to receive a state license, the only man living who attended the organizing meeting of our State Association and one of its first elected officers. The first qualified practitioner to locate in Stockton, and probably the first county livestock inspector in the state. The first California veterinarian to use the tuberculin test in an authoritative capacity, and the first, with three other colleagues, to perform the roaring operation on a horse. He was one of the first purebred Hereford breeders in the state, and the first to popularize heifer spaying. Doctor Orvis, the veterinarians of California salute you!

## Treatment of Giardia in the Chinchilla

By KARL W. HAGEN, B.A.\*

During routine fecal examinations in the laboratory a high percentage of *Giardia* cysts were found in the Chinchilla. The cyst stage was most common, however, in many cases when a profuse diarrhea was present the motile or trophozoite stage was predominant. If allowed to run its natural course, those animals with the profuse diarrhea would become emaciated and die within three to five days after onset.

Although many drugs have been used in the treatment of *Giardia*, no effective agent was available until recent years. In 1937 Brumpt found that by feeding mice a 1 per cent solution of "quinacrine" 80 per cent of the infections could be cured. Later in the same year the successful treatment in man was reported. Since then a number of papers have confirmed the same observations and Atabrine now seems well established as an effective and safe treatment for *Giardia* in man and animals.

Since no dosage was available for the Chinchilla, it was necessary to arrive at an effective yet non-toxic dosage. Ten naturally infected animals were used for the experiment. They were all adults and weighed between 15 and 20 ounces. Each animal averaged two cysts per high power field and two control animals averaged three cysts during the course of the experiment. All 10 test animals were given Atabrine daily in doses varying from 3 to 9 milligrams. The doses were mixed with the amount of feed that each animal would consume during the day. Dosages were administered and fecal smears were made each day for 14 days.

Those animals receiving 3-5 mg. per day were free from cysts after the ninth day of treatment. The animals receiving 6-9 mg. were free from the parasite after the fourth day of treatment. All control animals were continually shedding the cysts in the fecal material during the entire course of treatment. Two weeks after the last dosage fecal examinations of the test animals were still negative.

*Giardia* can easily be eliminated from the Chinchilla by the administration of Atabrine. The efficiency of the treatment is indicated by the absence of the parasite from the feces for a period of two weeks following the use of the drug. The optimum dose and period of treatment appears to be 6 to 9 milligrams per animal daily for 5-7 days. At the end of this time the animals can be expected to be free from the parasite. The maximum dose was not determined because of the value of the animals. One animal was fed the optimum dose for 30 days without harmful results.

\*Formerly with Chapman Chinchilla Research, Inglewood, California.

# Halogeton Glomeratus — A Range Plant Poisonous to Sheep and Cattle

By L. R. VAWTER, D.V.M., M.S.,  
University of Nevada, Reno

Halogeton glomeratus, a poisonous range plant of foreign origin, is rapidly spreading over the over-grazed ranges of the Intermountain states and along highways. Infestations covering at least 2 million acres occur in northeastern Nevada, southern Idaho and Utah. Light infestations exist in other western states and eastern California. In the early stage of growth, Halogeton rather closely resembles Russian thistle and Bassia (alkali weed) but it is distinguished from them by the short hispid hairs at the tips of the leaves.

Investigations made at the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station by Fleming, Miller, Vawter and Neilson show that the poisonous action of Halogeton is due to the high concentration of oxalic acid salts which may reach 18 per cent of dry weight at the time of maturity. Ordinarily, it is not a palatable plant and is usually avoided by all classes of range livestock. On the other hand, grazing of this plant by sheep is unpredictable. There are times when it will be sought and grazed by sheep in preference to other plants. Salt starvation apparently is not a factor according to observations made at the Knoll Creek Field Station in Elko County, Nevada. Livestock losses usually occur in the fall or winter months and are most likely to occur among sheep while on the range.

Feeding tests made with sheep at the University of Nevada show that the amount of mature plant required to kill a sheep is roughly proportioned to the weight of the animal and the oxalic acid salt content of the plant sample. Four to five ounces will kill a 60 to 70-pound lamb and 8 ounces will kill mature ewes weighing 105 to 110 pounds and about 9 ounces will kill large, mature sheep weighing 135 to 165 pounds. Pregnant ewes with border-line low blood calcium are more readily poisoned. After taking a lethal dose of Halogeton, dullness appears in two to four hours, which in turn is followed by prostration and coma. Death occurs in six to ten hours and is the result of a rapidly overwhelming loss of inorganic serum calcium. At time of death, as much as 80 per cent of the serum calcium has been lost in a period of six to ten hours. Attempts to replace the serum calcium with calcium compounds customarily used clinically have not been successful. By the time dullness appears at least 50 per cent of the serum calcium has been lost and the blood calcium level may be five mg. or less. The normal level for sheep is nine to twelve mg. Under average range conditions, there seems to be no practical way of saving sheep after eating a lethal dose of the plant. By the time

symptoms of poisoning appear irreparable damage has been done. There is no doubt that some cattle losses have occurred from eating this plant but the high cost of cattle has prevented their use in experimental feeding work.

The gross post mortem lesions are not significant. Kidney sections examined under polarized light reveal large aggregates of calcium oxalate crystal lodged in the tubules of the cortex. No other plant poisoning is recognized that results in such a rapid loss of serum calcium and the deposition of large aggregates of calcium oxalate in the kidneys. These features together with evidence of grazing this plant and finding portions of the plant in the rumen contents seem ample for a positive diagnosis of Halogeton poisoning.

Halogeton is a prolific seed producer and is spreading rapidly in the Intermountain range country. It is causing considerable apprehension among livestock men and grazing officials. Spraying the large stands of Halogeton with herbicides has been proposed and tried but there is also the danger of killing other valuable range forage. Reseeding Halogeton infested areas and over-grazed ranges with some rapidly growing forage plant that will crowd it out has been proposed by C. E. Fleming, a prominent range forage expert.

*Brief of paper presented at the CSVMA 62nd annual meeting.*

## European Veterinary Colleges

Madrid, Spain, Escuela de Veterinaria.  
Lisbon, Portugal, Escola Superior de Medicina Veterinaria.  
Stockholm, Sweden, School of Veterinary Medicine.  
Copenhagen, Denmark, College of Veterinary Medicine.  
Hanover (British Control), West Germany, Tierärztliche Hochschule. (Information concerning the survival of four other German Veterinary Colleges is not available.)  
Utrecht, Holland, College of Veterinary Medicine.  
Brussels, Belgium, Ecole Veterinaire.  
Lyon, France, Ecole Nationale Veterinaire.  
Toulouse, France, Ecole Nationale Veterinaire.  
Alfort, France, Ecole Nationale Veterinaire.  
Bern, Switzerland, University of Bern, Department of Veterinary Medicine.  
Zurich, Switzerland, Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zurich.  
Milan, Italy, School of Veterinary Medicine.  
Pisa, Italy, University of Pisa, Department of Veterinary Medicine. (Italy has other Veterinary Colleges, but the information is not available.)  
London, England, the Royal Veterinary College. (On October 1, 1949, this was received as one of the colleges of the University of London.)  
Bristol, England, University of Bristol, School of Veterinary Science.  
Liverpool, England, University of Liverpool Veterinary College.  
Cambridge, England, University of Cambridge, Department of Veterinary Science.  
Edinburgh, Scotland, The Royal Veterinary College.  
Glasgow, Scotland, the Glasgow Veterinary College, University of Glasgow.  
Dublin, Ireland, The Veterinary College of Ireland.

## A Class in Comparative Pharmacology

By H. H. HILL, '52

The members of the Class of '52 completed the course in Comparative Pharmacology by undertaking special experimental projects during the last two weeks of the Spring semester. These projects, under the guidance of Doctors S. A. Peoples and L. W. Holm, were designed with the idea in mind of allowing the students to investigate principles of pharmacology, chemotherapy or toxicology in which they had become interested during the semester.

The following is a list of the projects undertaken by the individual groups:

*Group I—Experiment 1:* The influence of chloroform anesthesia on the Electrocardiogram of the dog.

*Group I—Experiment 2:* The effect of magnesium ion and its antagonism by calcium ion in a dog, as shown by EKG.

*Group II—Experiment 1:* The effects of Oleandrin on the heart of the dog; study made by the use of EKG.

*Group III—Experiment 1:* To determine the effect of Apomorphine on the cow and to ascertain whether or not this animal has a vomiting center.

*Group III—Experiment 2:* The action of various drugs on the rumen of a cow; using Lentin, Arecoline, Apomorphine, and Anti-histamine.

*Group III—Experiment 3:* The value of Anti-histamine in cases of acute or chronic bloat.

*Group IV—Experiment 1:* The study of lupine poisoning in sheep.

*Group V—Experiment 1:* The determination of the therapeutic dose of BAL for arsenic poisoning in guinea pigs.

*Group VI—Experiment 1:* The prevention of anaphylactic shock by use of anti-histamines.

*Group VII—Experiment 1:* The experimental determination of change in blood picture brought about by sterile skim milk injections into a dog.

*Group VIII—Experiment 1:* The observation of the effect of liver damage by chloroform upon duration and onset of Pentothal anesthesia in the dog.

*Group IX—Experiment 1:* The determination of the dose of Curare necessary to give skeletal relaxation useful in setting fractures in the dog.

*Group X—Experiment 1:* The comparison of Procaine and Metycaine in epidural anesthesia in the dog.

It can be noted from these projects that the students had sufficient opportunity to become familiar with certain aspects of anesthesia, recovery from dangerous levels of anesthesia, use of special equipment and the difficulties which all too easily arise in clinical practice. The projects also allowed the students to broaden their knowledge of compounds of special interest to all.

The writer feels that the entire class greatly appreciated the opportunity to undertake these projects and that they served to complete a course that was both interesting and beneficial.

### CAMPUS NOTES

Ernest M. Makino, Class of '52, was selected for Phi Beta Kappa, one of four students

chosen for this honor from the Davis Campus. Mr. Makino completed his pre-veterinary work on the Berkeley campus, and coupled with his fine scholastic record a number of extra-curricular activities. Since he entered Veterinary School, he has continued his excellent record and is considered by his classmates to be a "regular fellow."

\* \* \*

Dr. B. J. Enright of the faculty was the last guest speaker to appear before the Student Association. His talk on public health was very well received by the students and served to explain to them the vast field of public health work and the phases of it which may be of interest to graduate veterinarians.

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In the line of social activities, the Spring semester saw the first annual Spring Formal held at the Yolo Flyers' Club in Woodland, and the second annual Spring Barbecue. Both functions were acclaimed to be highly successful, and all those present are looking forward to next year's activities with avid interest.

### CSVMA Mid-Winter Conference, January 22, 23 and 24, 1951

The annual conference of California veterinarians will be held January 22, 23, and 24, 1951, on the University of California campus at Davis. Dr. Donald Jasper of the Veterinary School at Davis has been named chairman of the campus committee in charge of arrangements on part of the college. We have already been well informed as to housing arrangements which we can assure you will be more than adequate.

### Radio Broadcasts

Radio broadcasts over KNBC have been presented by Dr. K. G. McKay, of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Davis, and Mr. Henry Schacht of KNBC. Subjects covered include: mastitis, cattle grub, brucellosis, shipping fever, and control of irrigated pastures.

Dr. Riser's Discussion: Errors in diagnosis are due to insufficient work-up of the case. Veterinarians need more "Medical Curiosity." Veterinarians should know how to make Laboratory tests. The F.B.I. trains men to use tests to detect crime. Recommended books are: Laboratory Technique, by Benbrook and Sloss. Laboratory Procedures, by Coffin. Hematology, by Dr. Russell Hayden.

# The Parasitologist and the Small Animal Clinician

By J. R. DOUGLAS, Ph.D. and T. J. HAGE, D.V.M.

*School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, California*

Parasitology, by definition, is that field of science which comprises the study of parasites. A parasite, again by definition, is a living organism, which lives in or on another organism, the host. The host, as a result of this relationship, is injured in some manner. It is immediately apparent from this definition that all of the infectious agents of disease may be classified as parasites. However, for practical purposes, the field has been divided, so that the bacteria and viruses fall within the scope of the microbiologist, leaving the protozoa, worms and arthropods to the parasitologist.

What sort of a creature is this parasitologist? Where does he fit in the field of veterinary medicine? Contrary to a rather prevalent conception, the parasitologist is not merely a classifier of parasites, although that is an essential part of his work. His primary concern is with the host and its relationship with the parasite: the method of infection, the production of disease, and the control of the parasite. Because of his specialized field of competence, the parasitologist is in a position to serve the clinician in many ways.

The primary problem confronting the clinician in many cases is the establishment of the diagnosis. While the diagnosis is obvious from the clinical picture in a large percentage of patients, there remains another large group in which the diagnosis is not apparent. It is here that the parasitologist is of greatest service. He can usually determine if parasites are present, identify them, estimate the numbers present if necessary, and render an opinion on their possible role in the production of the observed symptoms. With this information, plus that obtained from other specialists, the clinician is in a position to establish the diagnosis and proceed with treatment.

To illustrate the foregoing, a dog was presented to the Clinic, which from all appearances was suffering from a severe case of sarcoptic mange. In fact, the animal had been receiving treatment for sarcoptic mange for some time. Skin scrapings were taken and sent to the parasitologists for examination and they were found to be positive for demodectic mites.

The animal was then treated for this condition and apparently was responding. Later, however, he developed a bloody diarrhea. At this time coccidiosis was suspected and a stool sample was sent to the parasitologist. Instead of coccidia, it was found to be loaded with demodectic mites.

Successful treatment and discharge of a patient do not always close the case. Frequently recommendations must be made for preventing or minimizing the recurrence of

infection. This is particularly true in those cases in which an intermediate host is involved. Here, the parasitologist, because of his special training, can render the clinician a valuable service by suggesting prophylactic measures.

In order that an accurate evaluation may be made of cases in which parasitism is suspected, a complete history of the case should be submitted. It is particularly important to have the following information on the patient: (1) Species; (2) Breed; (3) Age; (4) Sex; (5) History prior to examination (activities, location, etc.); (6) Examination findings; (7) Treatment record; (8) Results of treatment. It is equally important that the material submitted be prepared properly so that it may be adequately examined and evaluated. All too often the parasitologist is expected to find and identify parasites in tissues in a state of putrefaction; or what is often more difficult, identify parasites submitted without preservation, which are so dried and distorted that they are hardly recognized as parasites. It requires little or no more time to prepare specimens properly for examination. The following procedures are suggested:

(1) Gross specimens of worms or arthropods may be placed directly into alcohol (denatured rubbing alcohol is satisfactory).

(2) Skin scrapings may be placed in alcohol as above, or in glycerine.

(3) Feces should be left in their fresh condition, if they will reach the laboratory in 24 hours. If not, preserve with an equal volume of formalin. Every effort should be made to get fecal specimens to the laboratory as soon as possible. In any case, the time of passage of the specimen should be noted.

(4) Tissue specimens should be fresh or preserved in formalin. If they contain suspected tapeworm cysts, they should not be preserved if possible. Evagination of the living cyst is often essential for accurate identification.

(5) Blood should be citrated or oxalated to prevent clotting.

Adherence to these simple procedures will simplify the problems of the parasitologist and insure an accurate diagnosis.

Some of the more interesting and perhaps less known aspects of the parasitologist's work may be illustrated by the following cases:

(1) Routine fecal examination of a dog disclosed ova of *Toxocara canis*, the common large roundworm. The ova were distorted and infertile, as indicated by their lack of internal organization. This was interpreted as indicating an infection by females only. Subsequent treatment confirmed the finding—a



single female was recovered, which proved on examination to be infertile. It is not intended here to infer that this was the only worm the dog had, but rather that there were only females present.

(2) In the evaluation of experimental therapy for *Dirofilaria immitis*, the heartworm of dogs, it is possible to determine if adult female worms removed from the heart at autopsy are producing microfilariae. In those females which apparently have been sterilized, the ova (they produce ova which hatch within the uterus) do not develop larvae in the uterus, instead there is an unorganized mass inside the shell.

(3) Viable tapeworm cysts, when removed from their enveloping tissue, can usually be made to evaginate the scolex, making positive identification much easier. This was of importance recently when cysts of unknown origin were found in the livers (and in no other location, as far as could be determined) of swine. Evagination of the scolices established that they were cysts of the pork tapeworm in a rather atypical location.

(4) Examination of skin scrapings from lesions on a dog revealed larvae of *Rhabditis* species, a saprophytic nematode, which will, under proper conditions, invade the skin of several mammals. This parasite apparently has not previously been reported in the West.

One must always keep in mind that one negative report from the parasitologist is not always proof that the animal is not parasitized. When intestinal parasites are suspected, often as many as six samples are necessary before this can be confirmed.

In cases of tapeworm infection it is easier to find the proglottids on the hair of the rear quarters of the dog than to find the ova in a fecal sample.

Not only will the foregoing suggestions aid the parasitologist, but it will also benefit the clinician to have this information. In any case, the School of Veterinary Medicine is prepared to cooperate with the practicing veterinarians to the full extent of their ability.

So far, this discussion has been concerned with what the parasitologist can do for the clinician. It should be emphasized that the clinician can render a great service to the parasitologist as well.

It is a strange and deplorable fact that our knowledge of the distribution and incidence of many of the parasites of domesticated animals is woefully inadequate. For example: There is very little information available on the distribution and incidence of the dog heartworm in California. It is undoubtedly more widespread than is commonly believed, judging by the few reports which have been published.

This situation can be corrected in time by the cooperation of the clinicians in the following program:

- (1) Keep accurate and complete records.
- (2) Report all unusual cases, either to a publication or to someone such as a parasitologist who will maintain a record file and correlate the information.
- (3) Submit specimens for examination if there is a reasonable doubt of the identification.
- (4) Make certain that the diagnostic procedures employed are satisfactory.

The Parasitological Laboratory of the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine is prepared and willing to cooperate with clinicians by providing the following services:

- (1) Consultation.
- (2) Examination and identification of specimens.
- (3) Maintenance of records on the distribution and incidence of parasites.
- (4) Routine diagnostic procedures.

These services are available without cost to veterinarians, except that a nominal charge is made for routine diagnostic procedures in order that the facilities of the laboratory will not be overtaxed.

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Brief of paper presented at CSVMA 62nd annual meeting.

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### Outline of Professor Kleiber's Presentation at the CSVMA 62nd Convention

In his talk, "Isotopes as Metabolic Tracers; A New Tool for Metabolic Research," presented by M. Kleiber, D.Sc., Professor of Animal Husbandry, U. C., Davis, to the CSVMA convention, Professor Kleiber outlined the: Principles of using tracers, explained by the use of black sheep as tracers. Isotopes as tracers. General method, stable and radioactive isotopes, radioactivity and its dangers, health protection against radioactivity. Some results of tracer work with domestic animals, particularly cows,  $P^{32}$  and  $C^{14}$ . And, examples of promising future work in the field of particular interest to veterinarians. Mineral metabolism; milk fever, and carbon metabolism: ketosis.

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### Accident and Sickness Policy

Your attention is called to the amount of claims paid our members by our group health and accident policy. One out of every four policy holders has received benefits from this insurance.

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### Local Secretaries Attention

Will you kindly send in to Mr. Travers, each month, items of interest to our members? If each local association would send in a 400-word article each month the journal could run a very interesting local association section.

## Business Meeting, Sixty-Second Annual June Meeting

In addition to the regular business meeting, the special committees of the association all participated in making our recent convention a success. The Executive Committee met as usual the Sunday evening the night before the convention started, and continued their meeting Monday morning. The general business meeting was held that evening.

There were roughly about 280 persons (including exhibitors and Women's Auxiliary) registered at the convention, but there was not a very good showing at the business meeting. However, it is a pleasure to note that business was expedited with efficiency and without undue hesitation. The most important element of the meeting was the acceptance of the wording of the House of Representatives clause to be voted on at the next meeting for possible addition to the Constitution. In order to achieve this unanimous response towards this clause, President F. P. Wilcox called for a recess in order that the Ways and Means Committee, headed by Chairman H. H. Groth, might reword their recommended clause to conform with the changes sought by the membership and present said changes in writing to the Executive Committee, which also met under the chairmanship of Dr. Floyd White to accept said changes and re-present the clause to the membership. This new section to the Constitution will be presented in writing to the entire membership for perusal and study at least 10 days previous to the next regular meeting, where a vote will be conducted to establish its acceptance (or non-acceptance as the case may be).

Secretary Charles S. Travers read his annual report which touched on membership statistics, the journal, insurance, office work, trips, and finances.

Treasurer Oscar J. Kron read his report for the year.

The committee reports followed the above and when Dr. Floyd White read the Executive Committee's report he stated: "A vote of thanks is extended to Dr. F. P. Wilcox for his attendance at local meetings." He then read the five recommendations of the committee which included that the following applicants be accepted for membership: Doctors Albert Batista, Alden Bullock, Tom Harris, Jr., William Hulbush, Peter Lustig, John Orsborn, Clark Stillinger, Ronald Williams, W. D. Woodward, Ben Corbin, H. J. Conrad, L. B. Christenson, Willard Ommert, Charles Coleman, Harlan Stanton and W. S. Bentham.

The report on membership from Dr. A. R. Inman, chairman of that committee, was of great interest in that he cited more members than ever before are now listed on the roster; however, sadly enough 28 of these are delinquent in their 1949 dues and are to be dropped

so that the grand total of 624 (includes life and honorary and current applicants) must be reduced to under 600 again. We might note here, however, that there are six applicants listed in this journal, who will be members in a month's time and thus bring the total back to 601.

Dr. Kenneth G. McKay's report for his Public Relations Committee was both comprehensive and stimulating, and contained much material to be considered for future action. The same may be said of Dr. Eugene Jones' Humane Organizations Committee Report.

When Dr. H. S. Cameron read the Resolutions Committee report, the membership stood in silence to observe the loss of many of their beloved members since the last June meeting: Doctors A. S. Almeida, September 30, 1949; Dr. F. E. Barnes, April 13, 1950; Dr. R. C. Bunker, July 11, 1949; Dr. R. A. Caldwell, August 2, 1949; Dr. Guy O'Harra, March 31, 1950; Dr. G. N. Miller, June 14, 1950, and Dr. C. A. White, February 19, 1950.

In the absence of Dr. Gaylord K. Cooke, chairman of the Disease Control Committee, Dr. R. A. Bankowski read the report. Mention might be made here of the excellent material contained in the report, the great amount of work and detail that goes into a paper like this, and, although because of its nature necessarily lengthy, a paper which the editorial staff of this magazine feels important enough to be printed in its entirety.

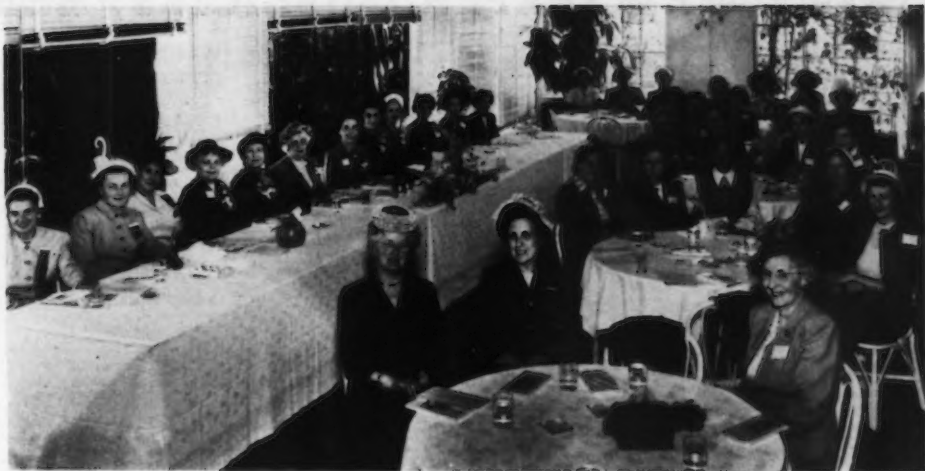
It is fine to think that all the chairmen of the association's various committees did their job this past year, only a few had no report and that was because they actually had no important business to report. Dr. C. D. Stafford's committee on the Brucellosis Calf Vaccination Program has done a fine piece of work and is to be commended as is Dr. E. C. Jones for the recommendations presented by the Humane Organizations Committee. These recommendations must, of course, be studied, as must Doctor McKay's, but progress is being made in the right direction, and with action like this meeting saw, on the House of Representatives clause, definite objectives can be achieved this fiscal year.

Nominations and election of officers followed the committee reports, and unanimous ballots were cast for most of the following doctors: Dr. Floyd White, President; Dr. Oscar J. Kron, Treasurer; Dr. C. E. Wicktor, First Vice-President; Dr. A. R. Inman, Second Vice-President; Dr. Paul D. De Lay, Third Vice-president; Dr. W. J. Zontine, Member at Large Executive Committee.

Following the above Dr. H. S. Cameron, from the University of California's Veterinary School at Davis, invited the California State

(Continued on Page 23)





CSVMA Women's Auxiliary Luncheon, June 26, 1950, Lido Deck, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley

### Mrs. E. V. Edmonds Elected President of the Women's Auxiliary

Mrs. E. V. Edmonds of Berkeley was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary to the California State Veterinary Medical Association at the Claremont Hotel, June 26, 1950. Mrs. Edmonds presided at a luncheon and meeting of the auxiliary in the absence of Mrs. G. N. Miller, retiring president. Other officers elected were Mrs. H. I. Ott of Norwalk, vice-president; Mrs. T. J. Hage of Davis, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Carl E. Wicktor of Montebello, member-at-large.

The reception committee for the large number of out-of-town women accompanying their veterinarian husbands to the Berkeley convention was under the general chairmanship of Mrs. N. H. Casselberry of Berkeley, with Mrs. George W. Eberhart of El Cerrito as chairman.

Other local women acting on the hospitality committees, most of them from Berkeley or vicinity, were Mesdames Gaylord K. Cooke, S. R. Roberts, William Brimer, H. C. Burns, R. W. Olsen, E. G. LeDonne, T. A. Berry, R. J. Tompkins, A. C. Soave and B. F. Murray.

A social evening and card party was held at the Berkeley Women's City Club on the evening of June 26, and a tour of Berkeley on June 27.

### Convention Pictures

Pictures of the convention banquet, Women's Auxiliary luncheon, Women's Auxiliary reception committee, and the new officers of the Women's Auxiliary may be purchased for \$1.00 (8"x10"). Send in your request with your remittance to Mr. Charles S. Travers, 3004 16th St., Room 208, San Francisco 3, Calif., and the pictures will be mailed to you. Note: These pictures are *exceptional*!

### Women's Auxiliary to CSVMA Luncheon June 26th, Lido Deck, Hotel Claremont

Seated at the speakers' table, left to right, Mesdames: Seymour Roberts, Robert Olsen, Gaylord Cooke, Charles S. Travers, Oscar J. Kron, E. V. Edmonds, H. I. Ott, Robert J. Foster, N. H. Casselberry, A. R. Inman, Ben Dean, and G. W. Eberhart.

First round table, left to right, Mesdames: Hugh Cameron, R. J. Tompkins, L. R. Vawter; second round table, left to right, Mesdames: Paul Lockhart, Eugene Jones, F. P. Wilcox, G. A. Railsbach, Richard Hawes.

Third round table, left to right, Mesdames: G. Schultz, T. J. Hage, B. T. Woodward, Ellis E. Jones, Carl E. Wicktor; in the background, left to right, Mesdames: S. T. Michael, R. E. Duckworth, E. G. Le Donne, Chancey Miller, J. M. Arburua.

Last row, left to right, Mesdames: Wendell Kanawyer, Charles Stafford, Charles Parshall, Maurice Boevers, T. A. Berry, and W. W. Brimer.

### Applicants

Robert H. Fuller, Arcata—Vouchers: S. A. Fuller, Mervyn Mahoney.

James Gilmore, San Mateo—Vouchers: S. T. Michael, M. A. Northrup.

Henry C. Hewitt, Santa Rosa—Vouchers: Mervyn Mahoney, Henry C. Burns.

E. T. Padfield, La Mesa—Vouchers: Cyril Padfield, F. B. Walker, Jr.

W. J. C. Ramsay, Watsonville—Vouchers: George Frieremuth, C. Edward Taylor.

Harry E. Shepherd, Sacramento—Vouchers: G. E. Reiner, A. K. Carr.

# SOME NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY, BERKELEY

## Poisonous Weed Invades State

### Berkeley Matron Elected to Head Veterinary Aux'l.

Mrs. V. Edwards of Berkeley was elected president of the Women's auxiliary of the California State Veterinary Medical Association at the Claremont hotel yesterday.

Mrs. Edwards presided at a luncheon and meeting of the auxiliary in the absence of Mrs. G. N. Miller, retiring president.

Other officers elected were Mrs. H. I. Ott of Newburg, vice president; Mrs. T. H. Hage of Davis secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Carl E. Wickett of Montebello, member-at-large.

The reception committee for the large number of out-of-town women accompanying their veterinarians to the Berkeley convention was under the general chairmanship of Mrs. N. H. Chamberly of Berkeley, with Mrs. George W. Eberhart of St. Carmel as chairman.

Other local women acting on the hospital committee, most of them from Berkeley or vicinity, were Mesdames Gaylord G. Cooke, S. R. Roberts, William E. Olson, H. C. Burns, R. W. Olsen, E. L. McDonnell, A. Berry, R. J. Young, A. C. Cove and B. F. May.

## Local Doctors At Vets' Meet

Four local doctors were among those who attended the sixty-second annual meeting of the California Veterinary Medical Association which opened yesterday in Berkeley. Local veterinarians included Dr. Harold G. 2600 20th St. Dr. E. C. Camacho, 2900 El Camino Real, San Mateo; Dr. P. C. Guyelman, 2119 Roosevelt avenue, Burlingame; and Dr. P. H. Hand, 1130 El Camino Real, Millbrae.

This year's session was devoted mainly to discussion of animal diseases in relation to public health and welfare.

## P.A. veterinarians attend meeting of state association

Three Palo Alto veterinarians attended the kind annual meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association, Berkeley this week. They were Dr. William L. D. Bigelow, Dr. Joachim Weiss, and Dr. Edward C. Cohan.

Such topics as rabies control, the combating of sterility in cattle looking toward improvement in the state's dairy and meat herds, and the latest techniques in keeping household pets healthy and happy were on the program.

Charles R. Travers, executive secretary, said "no question-and-answer sessions, were held by individual veterinarians about their problems before visiting university and research experts, was one of the most valuable features of the meeting."

One of human medicine's gravest problems had its parallel in a discussion of heart disease in animals and its treatment. Many of the 400 participants ended their trip with a visit to the University of California, School of Veterinary Medicine at Davis.

## Makes Mysterious Appearance in West

BERKELEY, Calif., June 28.—A poisonous weed which has been found in the state of California and other parts of the west as far as Idaho, is now being reported as having been found in the state of California.

The weed, which is called "Sheep-Killing Weed," is a native of the Russian Empire and is now being reported as having been found in the state of California.

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## Dog Attacks Confab Topic

A dog may be man's best friend, but he is nevertheless inflicts some damage on his owner. This was the topic of a year on California's population above the California State Veterinary Medical Association.

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## Veterinary Meet Called

Health and happier pets will be the outcome of the California State Veterinary Medical Association meeting, which opened at the Hotel Claremont in Berkeley today.

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## STATE DOG POPULATION TOPS 1,206,000; 1 TO 8 HUMANS

California's canine population would be helped if there were more uniformity, he said. The problem of rabies, he said, is not proportionate to the number of dogs in an area, but depends upon the congestion of animals and the number of contacts they have with one another.

Dr. George L. Humphrey, veterinarian with the State Department of Public Health at Berkeley and one of more than 30 speakers on the three-day convention program, said his dog census was taken during a five-month study of rabies throughout the state. A report of the survey, completed last October, and covering data for the year 1947, was made public for the first time at the veterinarians' conference at Hotel Claremont.

Dr. Humphrey said that in 1947, there were 278 proven cases of rabies in the state, with 2187 dogs in the state. At the same time, he said, there were 2,170 reported cases of animal bites in the state's 88 counties.

Dogs, Dr. Humphrey declared, are pretty evenly distributed throughout the state in the same proportion as the human population, and only 443,000, or 37 percent, are licensed. Some 240,000 stray dogs are picked up each year, and of these, 129,000 have to be destroyed.

He said the state has no effective rabies control because of the diversity of methods—county by county—in taking care of the dog problem. The fear of animal bites and the fear of rabies have been handled by police, public health officials and other agencies.

The cause of rabies control is a problem, he said, because of the diversity of methods—county by county—in taking care of the dog problem. The fear of animal bites and the fear of rabies have been handled by police, public health officials and other agencies.

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## Dr. Richard Shea Attends Meeting

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## City News Briefs

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## Officers Elected

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# ELLY CONVENTION, JUNE 26, 27, 28, 1950



Dr. Floyd H. White (left) of San Rafael, named preside the California State Veterinary Medical Association's annual convention at the Hotel Claremont, June 26-28, 1950. Some 200 attended. Tribune photo.



Dr. R. L. Vawter of San Francisco, who is on today's program as speaker at the Berkeley convention of the California State Veterinary Medical Association.

**AN'S BEST FRIEND**  
BERKELEY, June 26 (UP)—A dog may be man's best friend, but he is a pest to the veterinarian. Dr. R. L. Vawter, of San Francisco, said today at the California State Veterinary Medical Association's annual convention that the dog is a pest to the veterinarian because of the trouble it causes in the examination of the animal.

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Small animals are being exhibited to more than 400 annual convention of the State Veterinary Medical Association at the Hotel Claremont, June 26-28, 1950. Dr. R. L. Vawter of San Francisco is being exhibited (left to right) by Mrs. E. E. Jones of San Gabriel and Dr. R. L. Vawter of Reno.

## ANIMAL DOCTOR GROUP TO MEET

**State Veterinarians Will Discuss Sterility in Cattle**

The question of sterility among cattle, which depicts dairy and beef herds, will come up for symposium discussion at the annual meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association which begins today at the Hotel Claremont in Berkeley. Much of the day will be spent on a symposium on sterility in cattle. Dr. R. L. Vawter, of San Francisco, will be the featured speaker on this subject. He will discuss the various methods used to sterilize cattle and the importance of this procedure in the control of certain diseases. Dr. F. P. Wilson of Los Angeles will also be present at the symposium.

## Russian Weed Killing Sheep

**Poisonous Weed Threat To Sheep**  
BERKELEY, June 27 (UP)—A poisonous weed which kills sheep in from six to 12 hours has invaded California and other parts of the West as far as Idaho. The California State Veterinary Medical Association, which is holding its annual convention here today, said it is a thistle-like shrub named haloglossis glomerata. The mystery of its appearance in the United States is "mysterious." It is a thistle-like shrub named haloglossis glomerata. The mystery of its appearance in the United States is "mysterious." It is a thistle-like shrub named haloglossis glomerata. The mystery of its appearance in the United States is "mysterious."

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## Halogeton Found In California

**Local Veterinarians Attend State Meet**  
The veterinarians devoted much of the session to animal diseases in relation to public health and other matters. Dr. R. L. Vawter, of San Francisco, was the featured speaker. He discussed the various diseases of animals and the importance of the veterinarian in the control of these diseases. Dr. F. P. Wilson of Los Angeles also was present at the session.

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The Association to the press services and to the papers themselves direct from convention headquarters.

## A Summary of the June Meeting

By MARY KNIGHT DUNLAP, D.V.M.

Each year the June meeting is less like a get-together and more like a post-graduate course. The speakers are better and better, and we are getting nice coverage of the problems that truly interest the practitioner. There was little if any fluff in this 1950 meeting, and plenty of good red meat. No doubt we will iron out remaining difficulties in the next few years; find some way to keep all speakers within time limits, and persuade the members to arrive before the conference starts and remain until it is over. Many members missed important information by arriving late or leaving early.

The Claremont Hotel was a fine selection as a meeting place, being spacious and comfortable, famed for interior flower arrangements and a view of breathtaking loveliness. Members would have been happier if they could have secured rooms there, but the press of other conventions forbade this. Rooms provided for the sessions were not quite large enough, but it seems that they never are, and there is probably a law or at least a union rule forbidding adequate ventilation. This was really minor, however, considering the advantages and comforts offered, and for once the exhibits were well placed and enjoyed by all.

In the afternoon, after the address of welcome and Doctor Wilcox's response, the group immediately got down to business with Doctor Enright's talk on encephalitis. Diagnosis and treatment of these diseases are one of the small-animal man's biggest headaches nowadays, and as Doctor Dean explained, public health people are interested because canine and human encephalitides may be related.

Doctor Dean does not believe that all encephalitic symptoms occurring within 30 days after vaccination should necessarily be imputed to the vaccine; they may be coincidental. He also explained why the new rabies vaccine can not be made available in California at present.

Doctor Quortrup illustrated his talk on fur-bearing animals with fine color movies of his own. Botulinus seems to be one of the important pests, and may perhaps be attributed most often to tainted meat.

Doctor Taylor reported on two outbreaks of bovine leptospirosis, one of which was characterized by death of calves and by dysentery, hemoglobinuria, diarrhea, fever and anemia in cows. The other outbreak was characterized by trembling and icterus as well as fever and hemoglobinuria. Leptospira could be demonstrated in the milk. Doctor Jamison then discussed the laboratory techniques involved in the diagnosis, and Doctor DeLay remarked that cases of undiagnosed hemoglobinuria have been occurring in California cattle for some time.

The last speaker on the first day was Doctor Lucia, who really pinned our ears back. He received the only real ovation of the conference, showing that veterinarians appreciate being scolded by a man who knows what he is talking about. Perhaps all who heard him will now eat more sensibly, skipping salt and fats, exercise regularly and moderately, sleep 10 hours a night, and never worry about anything, thereby avoiding hypertension, coronary thrombosis, arteriosclerosis and the horrors of obesity. At least we will know, when we drop dead, that it was our own fault.

At the business meeting Monday night, reported elsewhere, the program for Tuesday was rearranged to the confusion of all delinquents who failed to attend.

### Tuesday

Everything was late Tuesday, starting with the movie. The combined abdomino-perineal resection was interesting in technic though not applicable in itself to veterinary practice. Most admired was the manner in which assistants pinched off vessels as the surgeon sliced. Never was more than one grab needed, and often the hemostat seemed to snatch the vessel before the knife could cut it.

It would be impossible to cover briefly Doctor Gassner's talk on hormones. He explained how each hormone affects other endocrine glands to vary their output, the system being so interrelated that it is often impossible to judge, in cases of imbalance, which organ started the trouble. That the pituitary is the master gland is shown by the fact that no useful hormone production occurs in its absence. He also mentioned that progesterone production is not caused by the luteinizing but by the lactogenic hormone. Thin-walled and thick-walled pyometras are explained as due to overproduction and underproduction of estrogen respectively. Pseudo-pregnancy he referred to psychic stimulation, which makes actual cure unlikely although symptoms are relieved by stilbestrol. Hysterectomy is advised. Doctor Gassner also gave information on the dosage and uses of testosterone and aqueous orchic extract in the male and female, and on the two types of prostatic hypertrophy.

Doctor Hage talked on parasitology and how the laboratory may be useful to the clinician by assisting in diagnosis. Veterinarians were invited to send specimens to Davis for examination.

At the lunch session there was very little time for questions and answers. Doctor Vawter said that animals should be vaccinated against bacillary hemoglobinuria 10 days or two weeks before going on infected pasture. This will hold them for six months.

Doctor Riser said that curare had not been





CSVMA Annual June Banquet, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley

found useful in cats, as it did not give the desired relaxation.

It was agreed that cecal coccidiosis was usually a pure infection but that several types were usually found in intestinal infections.

Tuesday afternoon, Doctor Riser spoke on prolapse and rupture of intervertebral discs, showing the method of diagnosis by means of slides and a preserved specimen. Small prolapses are usually followed by recovery, but ruptures are incurable. If the dog is completely paralyzed, with legs dragging behind, or if there is no improvement in 10 days, the case is probably hopeless. Operative treatment is not useful because of the tight fit of the canine spinal cord in the canal. In the human there is more room, and a prolapse may not press so hard on the fibres of the cord.

Doctor Riser also discussed the use of intravenous procaine, which relieves the pain of disc lesions. He uses about 250cc of one-tenth per cent procaine for a 25-pound dog, given slowly to avoid convulsive effects. He says weak solutions are more effective, as well as safer, and that effects last 12 to 24 hours. The drug is eliminated partly through the kidneys, but is mostly destroyed by the liver. It was brought out in discussion that intravenous procaine is also diuretic and is being used in kidney diseases.

Doctor Hage discussed two interesting clinic

cases, one of non-specific ileitis with pronounced eosinophilia, and one of osteomyelitis, using slides and x-ray pictures.

Doctor McKay introduced three members of the Davis veterinary faculty, who spoke on bovine sterility. Doctor Cupps began the discussion by explaining that the short life of the spermatozoon and of the egg made it necessary to breed very near the time of ovulation. Individual variations in ovulation time thus cause lack of conception in healthy animals. In the absence of Doctor Gregory, Doctor Rawlins talked about hereditary sterility. He says there are special sterility genes, perhaps several different sets. Time having run out, Doctor Kleiber graciously promised to present his talk on isotopes at the January sessions.

By our great good luck, Dr. H. E. Kingman, who had come to San Francisco for the meetings on sterility and artificial insemination, stayed over to attend our convention, and Doctor McKay called on him to sum up, which he did in his usual succinct manner. It is high time that veterinarians undertook more intense sterility research, making use of the results of other groups now studying the problem, but not letting them do all the work. Laymen doing artificial insemination work are gaining experience and acquiring information that the veterinarian needs.

The banquet was quite a function, and

everyone seemed in a gala mood. Although the Berkeley weather was doing an excellent imitation of the Los Angeles climate, the white mess-coats were not in evidence. The food was good, and, which was unexpected, served with breathtaking speed. Plates were snatched if the diner dared lay down his fork, and coffee cups forcibly removed before Doctor King showed signs of being about to arise and tap his glass for attention. There were no speeches, which seemed appreciated, and Doctor King introduced the officers and their ladies with commendable brevity. The company spontaneously rose to honor Doctor Harding when his name was called; a sincere tribute to a great man.

Entertainment then began, and it was a good one. There were several acts of singing and dancing, and then the Duncan Sisters appeared to cap the evening. Showmanship such as theirs is rarely seen in modern times, and the gathering relaxed and reveled in their sentiment and nonsense.

### Wednesday

The Wednesday group of papers was excellent and it is a pity that only a small group attended.

Doctor Gochenour's presentation was competent as always. In considering vaccine production, he brought out the point that the virulence of an organism is not necessarily related to its antigenicity. A mild strain may produce much higher immunity than a killer. He also said that the use of vaccines therapeutically is spreading, and that results gained were probably due to the cell-block effect. Doses are high.

The talk on x-ray was unfortunately titled, and perhaps more men would have stayed to hear it if they had known what it was. This was not a discussion of technics, but a horror story: "What Happens to the Radiologist." Everyone who uses an x-ray or a fluoroscope (which is the more dangerous) should hear this.

X-rays do not rattle before they strike, nor can their bite be felt at the time. The dose a careless operator gets may not be noticed, but eventually after many tiny doses the skin begins to show signs of abnormality. Everyone with an x-ray should have handbook 41 of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. It contains rules for the operator's protection from machines producing up to two million volts.

Doctor Rosenwald's picture on avian cecal coccidiosis showed views of the birds and of their ceca throughout the course of an infection. It is recommended that birds be given just enough exposure to produce immunity without disease.

Dr. Van Houweling explained clearly and concisely the reason why we need the AVMA. In this age of organization, small groups (and

we are a very small group) must be organized or they will be trampled on. In an era of advertising we must advertise, although our methods are not those of commercial groups. The AVMA is needed to support our rights and dignities nationally. The fact still remains, however, that the individual veterinarian represents the entire profession in his own town. No matter what the AVMA says or does, a populace will judge the entire profession by their local veterinarian and his behavior.

### Registrants at the CSVMA Annual Meeting

June 26-28, 1950, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, Calif.

F. R. Abinanti, H. S. Akin, John Arburua, Joseph Arburua, Lyle Baker, Robert A. Ball, R. A. Bankowski, Donald E. Barr, G. W. Barr, G. H. Barry, E. C. Baxter, J. R. Beach, George Beller, W. Bentham, W. T. Bernar, Thomas A. Berry, Wm. L. Bigelow, C. G. Black, Edward C. Bland, Arthur J. Boero, Maurice L. Boevers, I. N. Bohlender, W. H. Boice, F. J. Bolender, Frank Bostead, W. H. Boynton, C. N. Bramer, W. W. Brimer, C. E. Brown, Joseph P. Brown, Ben Burdo, R. L. Burkhart, V. C. Bunker, Henry C. Burns, Leslie Burns, R. W. Burt, H. S. Cameron, Paul Carlson, Howard Carroll, A. P. Cascinal, P. H. Casselberry, J. M. Christensen, H. E. Clarke, Robert N. Clemens, C. M. Cline, Ernest Cohan, Charles Coleman, L. F. Conti, R. L. Collinson, G. K. Cooke, Keith G. Cooke, E. S. Cooper, R. P. Cope, Anthony Costa, John S. Cranfield, William Daseler, Howard Deakin, Ben Dean, Paul D. De Lay, Kenneth Devine, W. M. Dicke, R. N. Donnelly, R. E. Duckworth, Mary K. Dunlap, W. W. Eastep, James R. Ebaugh, George Eberhart, E. V. Edmonds, John Enright, Robert N. Erickson, Robert J. Foster, George Frelermuth, E. S. Freltas, Robert H. Fuller, S. A. Fuller, F. X. Gassner, Harry Geis, James Gilmore, W. S. Gochenour, R. B. Griffenhagen, C. B. Griffiths, Harold H. Groth, N. P. Groves, P. C. Guyseman, T. J. Hage, Gordon Hambrook, Wm. H. Hammond, Eugene Hanawalt, P. H. Hand, A. E. Hardy, Clarence M. Haring, Tom Harris, Earl H. Harrison, J. W. Harrison, F. E. Hatfield, Richard L. Hawes, Jerrold N. Henry, J. M. Hicks, Joseph Hird, L. W. Holm, Joseph Howard, J. A. Howarth, Norm Hudson, John P. Hughes, G. Humphrey, Weden P. Humphrey, L. M. Hurt, A. R. Inman, Gilbert S. Jackson, Robert Jakotich, Howard A. Janssen, R. V. Jessup, Harry W. Johnson, P. E. Johnson, Eugene C. Jones, E. E. Jones, Max Jones, Ed Kaempf, W. L. Kanawyer, E. W. Kay, Jr., J. E. Kenney, John M. King, Max Kleiber, Floyd Koebel, Oscar J. Kron, C. T. Lambert, H. H. Laskey, Edward Le Donne, E. G. Le Donne, Leo Lindauer, D. C. Lindley, Mark B. Lindsey, Paul C. Lockhart, F. C. Love, Lauri Luoto, D. W. Lunt, W. A. McDonald, John McInnes, Tom McIntyre, Kenneth G. McKay, Frederick H. McNair, Donald McNelly, D. E. Madsen, Howard Mel, J. E. Menter, J. G. Menter, J. F. Meyer, Lawrence D. Meyer, S. T. Michael, C. B. Miller, Jay H. Miller, William E. Mottram, Edward Mowll, Robert Mowll, George Muller, B. F. Murray, Floyd Myer, C. L. Nelson, George Nelson, Nels Nelson, Dean Newton, M. A. Northrup, Rufus Norton, M. F. Noyan, Robert Olsen, Ken Olsen, Robert Ormsbee, John S. Orsborn, Jr., Ruth Orsborn, H. I. Ott, C. H. Ozanian, R. D. Parrish, Emmett Paul, V. C. Paulson, Ernestine Payen, Louis Payen, John Perry, R. E. Philbrick, Richard Preusser, E. R. Quortrup, Guy A. Rallsback, J. D. Ray, George P. Rebold, F. E. Reddett, Harry Reddick, Jr., Burton Rice, Fred L. Richelieu, Joe Ridgway, Wayne H. Riser, J. W. Roberts, S. R. Roberts, I. M. Roberts, Alan Robinson, A. J. Ronse, A. C. Rosenberger, Arnold S. Rosenwald, F. H. Saunders, C. M. Sepponen, Gabe Sharpe, Richard A. Shea, E. P. Sheffield, Gordon Shultz, L. M. Skamser, Harry Snelbaker, Charles D. Stafford, Ben R. Stahmann, William Stansbury, Harlan Stanton, W. E. Stark, Clark Stillinger, A. C. Soave, Orland Soave, Reginald Stocking, P. L. Stowe, Hilding Strandberg, Harry Sucher, R. P. Swartz, C. Edward Taylor, Glenn Taylor, Rex Taylor, Albert Tobias, R. J. Tompkins, Charles S. Travers, C. Don Van Houweling, L. R. Vawter, Ray Vejar, R. H. Walker, Joachim Wels, F. H. White, C. E. Wicketor, F. P. Wilcox, K. R. Wilcox, J. H. Willmore, John E. Wion, B. T. Woodward, W. D. Woodward, John H. Woolsey, Jr., W. J. Zontine.



## Annual Meeting AVMA.

The eighty-seventh Annual Meeting of the AVMA will be held in the playland of the East—Florida—on August 21-24, 1950. Over a million persons visit its shores every year for relaxation, among them the President of the United States.

This AVMA meeting at Miami Beach will give you, the busy veterinarian, an opportunity to take advantage of a vacation, see the place which attracts so many people, try your hand at sports—golf, swimming, fishing, water-skiing—and at the same time keep abreast of the developments in your profession. The program is arranged so that two entire afternoons and all evenings will be open for recreation.

A meeting in Miami Beach in August may sound hot; however, the fact is that the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees in August. The average is 81.2 degrees for the summer months. Plentiful, reasonably priced hotel facilities—air-conditioned if you so select—are available within a few blocks of the auditorium, where all program sessions will be held. The temperature record and the air-conditioning, combined with the sea breezes from all sides, should make Miami Beach feel like the inside of a refrigerator as compared to some former convention cities.

The hospitality of Florida veterinarians is already known. I can assure you, from observations made at a conference with the organizing committee, that they are going to try to improve the present high standard at this meeting. I predict they will set a record for hospitality and entertainment, both for the women and the men, which will be something for future AVMA organizing committees to shoot at.

Although the program is being arranged so that the convention visitors will have time for relaxation, the quality of the program will not be neglected. The number of papers will not be reduced, but each paper will be streamlined for easy listening. The sectional program committees have lined up top-notch participants for all sections. They will stress the practical application of veterinary medicine. A program of this type will be valuable to you in your every-day work.

The above-mentioned reasons should be enough to influence every veterinarian to make a serious attempt to attend the AVMA meeting at Miami Beach. However, the most important reason why you should be present at the meeting is so that you may participate in planning the future course of the profession—by giving your advice and support.

During these rapidly changing and disturbing times, we, the veterinary profession, must be alert and carefully steer our course so that we will be able not only to hold, but to enhance the position of respect which we have attained. The decisions which will influence the future

of our profession are being made today. Man-to-man discussions of problems by members in the various branches of our profession, from different parts of our country, will aid in arriving at the right decisions. The opinions, derived from free discussion, brought to the attention of your executive officers will greatly aid them in directing your organization.

Come to Miami Beach August 21-24. You will be benefited in health and in knowledge.

C. P. ZEPP, SR., *President, AVMA, Journal of the AVMA, July, 1950.*

### Former ASTP Students Should Volunteer for Active Service

The Army Veterinary Corps urgently needs veterinary reserve officers for active duty in the grades of captain and lieutenant. The periods of active duty are for one, two or three years. Officers with previous service in the Veterinary Corps Reserve or AUS will be accepted for one year; those without prior service must agree to serve for a minimum of two years.

General McCallam, Chief, Army Veterinary Service, calls on those veterinarians who were in the ASTP during World War II and were thereby deferred from active military service, in order to complete their education, and have not served in the armed forces since graduation, to volunteer immediately for active duty in the Veterinary Corps Reserve. He feels such individuals have a moral obligation to serve their country. They are needed now.

For application blank and other particulars telephone Republic 7400, extension 4197; or telegraph or write to the Veterinary Division, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Room 2055, Main Navy Bldg., Washington, 25, D. C.

(Reprinted from the August, 1950, issue of "Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.")

### 62nd Annual June Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

Veterinary Medical Association to hold their annual mid-winter conference on the Davis campus. Following discussion a motion was adopted to hold the January meeting at Davis. Since that time dates have been established, January 22, 23, and 24, 1951, and Dr. Donald Jasper of Davis has been named by the school as Chairman of the School's Committee in charge of conference arrangements.

Dr. E. C. Baxter aptly conducted the installation of new officers; Dr. J. M. King presented our out-going president with a gavel from the executive secretary and President Floyd White adjourned the sixty-second annual June meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association at 11:50 p. m., June 26, 1950.

## Report of Disease Control Committee

By GAYLORD K. COOKE, D.V.M., *Chairman*

The role of the practicing veterinarian in communicable disease control has been discussed at length for a number of years, and apparently the major problem involved has remained static; in other words, we need a better system of animal disease reporting, or, at least, a better adherence to the system now in vogue.

Dr. B. T. Woodward recently published an article in *THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN*: "Wanted—More Information About Reportable Diseases." He suggests that if local veterinarians report diseases promptly and regularly to state and/or county veterinarians, this information could be relayed to the practitioners and be of assistance to them in anticipating outbreaks of cases of infectious disease, and be of distinct aid in primary diagnoses.

The present law in California requires the immediate report of cases of a listed group of infectious diseases to the Administrator of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture. From this source the veterinary staff of the State Board of Health may keep itself informed provided that Sacramento has the facts.

A veterinarian knows, or should know, his responsibility insofar as reporting cases of communicable disease encountered in his practice. In this regard some of us could do a better job.

In an overall program we must know where and when a disease occurs and something of its extent, as a base to start from. Only then can such agencies as the Veterinary Division of the California State Department of Agriculture and that of the State Board of Health, assisted by their laboratories, find the causes and evaluate such factors as means of dissemination, vectors, and develop methods of control.

The relationship between the physician and the veterinarian has improved tremendously in the past decade, due, in part, to the improved educational level of the veterinarian and the recognition of his importance to public health, because of his knowledge of animal diseases directly and indirectly communicable to man. By working together the two professions can be of mutual benefit.

If we do not recognize this responsibility and meet it by factual demonstration of our professional ability and by cooperation with the medical profession, we may face the possibility that state boards of health and other official agencies may attempt to carry the ball for us.

California is not alone in facing a problem of this sort. For example, the State of Michi-

gan is attempting to promote a rather ambitious program of improvement in animal disease reporting on a voluntary basis, even going so far as to attempt to invoke federal financial aid.

A summary of this report follows:

### Program for Disease Control

1. A report on suspected serious disease is not of much value without autopsy.
2. Many livestock owners do not consult or cooperate with a veterinarian and are outside the circle of veterinary influence.
3. Some livestock men are willing to spend money on a live animal but are not interested in spending money for autopsy.
4. The veterinarian is the only qualified person to do post-mortem examination and properly select and prepare specimens for the laboratory.
5. Proper disposal of carcasses should be carried out under veterinary advice and supervision.
6. The public is entitled to warning about dangerous epizootics and the state and nation must depend on local veterinarians as the first line of defense.
7. Veterinary coverage should include not only the paying client, but all livestock in the community.
8. Since adequate and complete reports on morbidity and mortality are desired by the state, someone must perform the necessary labor and such labor should be paid for.
9. Veterinarians should be encouraged to locate in districts where veterinary service is now desired but not practical due to inadequate support by those who need veterinarians.
10. The federal government should cooperate with the states and lend financial support to those states which carry out a program for public health, backed up by qualified technicians or local custodians of animal health, with statewide coverage through the practicing veterinarians.
11. State legislatures would be more willing to enact legislation favoring the proposed measure, if federal help is available.
12. The federal government would benefit from proposed state veterinary support and national security would be increased in war or peace.

The California State Department of Public Health has launched a program in a somewhat similar fashion. Excerpts follow:

Coordinate veterinary activities of various official and non-official agencies concerned

with problems of diseases of animals affecting man.

Dissemination of general knowledge relative to diseases of animals transmissible to man and methods of approaching specific veterinary public health problems.

Stimulate the reporting of animal diseases communicable to man to official agencies by private veterinarians or other persons that suspect such diseases.

Consult with local health agencies, veterinarians and other agencies, on conical and laboratory diagnosis of diseases of animals transmissible to man, and to recommend programs for prevention and control of such diseases.

Act in a liaison capacity between the State Department of Public Health, State Department of Agriculture, School of Veterinary Medicine (University of California) private veterinarians and veterinarians of other agencies.

It is evident from the foregoing statements that these agencies plan, at least for the present, to include the practicing veterinarian in their scheme of things. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to keep our place in the picture by fulfilling our moral, professional and legal obligations by prompt and conscientious reporting of cases of disease encountered in our practice and arriving at more accurate diagnoses by calling upon laboratory aid when necessary, and by submitting more frequent specimens to these laboratories for positive confirmation of a field diagnosis. This means more frequent and careful autopsies.

We must remember that "Without reliable vital statistics, there can be no epidemiology record; without that there can be no successful disease control program." (Quote from Martin Baum, of Colorado.)

With regard to the present status of some of the various more important diseases in the communicable category in California, the facts are approximately as follow:

#### **Rabies**

During the last 12-month period ending June 15, 1950, 81 cases of rabies in animals were reported in the State of California. These cases were divided as follows: fifty-seven dogs, one cat, two hamsters, five cows, eight skunks, six foxes, one steer and one bobcat. The highest incidence in canine rabies appeared in the southern counties, while the rabies in wild life occurred mainly in Sonoma County.

The overall program of rabies control which has been developed, has proven itself to a large degree. The main points are, of course: (1) Licensing of all dogs; (2) Impounding of all stray animals; (3) Vaccination against rabies as prescribed by the State Board of Public Health, on all dogs allowed to run at large, and other regulations such as quarantine measures in the presence of an epidemic.

In many communities it is difficult to obtain a program of compulsory vaccination. The control program in this state is receiving impetus from two sources: (1) The veterinary staff of the State Department of Public Health, headed by Dr. Ben H. Dean; (2) The fact that many new health departments are being set up on a county basis which includes rabies control in suburban areas, though many of these at present are rather loosely organized as far as this part of the program is concerned. The diagnosis of rabies and the handling of specimens for laboratory examination have been entrusted to laymen. The practicing veterinarian in such areas should interest himself in this opportunity for public service. Only the more populous counties employ a veterinarian full time. There is no reason why the smaller areas could not arrange for the services of their local veterinarian in making diagnoses of this nature on a fee basis. An attempt is being made to encourage this movement by official agencies. This responsibility may have a certain nuisance value at first but will ultimately result in a benefit to the practitioner involved.

Better rabies control will result in fewer rabid animals, fewer dog bites and last, but not least, fewer Pasteur treatments. In the year 1948, 3,334 Pasteur treatments were sold in California, and companies selling them estimated that 95 per cent, i.e., 3,167, were actually administered.

Rabies in wild life presents an interesting picture but does not seem to present the hazard to the public that rabies in the dog presents, perhaps because of the non-gregarious habits of wild animals in general.

#### **Tuberculosis**

California started on a statewide bovine tuberculosis eradication program in the fall of 1931. By November of 1940 the entire state was designated as a tuberculosis modified accredited area by the United States Department of Agriculture, implying an incidence of reactors of less than one-half of 1 per cent. In spite of the limitations of the tuberculin test; in spite of the individual variations in the interpretation of the results obtained, and in spite of the fact that extensive traffic in dairy cattle renders the control of the disease difficult, the results in the main have been excellent. The danger in the continuing success of a program such as this is, that it is all too easy to fall into a mood of complacency and assume that tuberculosis is eradicated. We cannot overlook the fact that all reservoirs of infection have not been eliminated. Some of these are in infected premises and some are cattle which, while disseminating the disease, are so extensively infected that they do not react to the tuberculin test. Unfortunately, many such cases cannot be diagnosed clinically. Freshly infected cattle may not react.

Another fact is that the time lag between tests has, perhaps of necessity, been variable. This is especially important in handling large groups of cattle in concentration, such as large dairy herds. If such herds are allowed to go two or three years without tests we may be assuming too much. Outbreaks in these herds can be explosive and productive of great loss, and may create dangerous foci of infection.

We cannot disregard the fact that extensive traffic exists among dairy cattle and that, in the past, the movement of non-reactors from herds which have recently shown reactors, and their wide distribution through sales yards, is hazardous. The state is attempting to control this factor through legislation, imposing a quarantine on such herds to limit and check on the movement of cattle.

#### **Brucellosis**

The state program of brucellosis control at present consists of calf vaccination by the participating practicing veterinarian under contract to the state. This program, as a result of the vaccination of numerous dairy calves and some beef calves, has not been 100 per cent because of the fact that some owners are indifferent to, or ignorant of, the facts involved, and do not seem to realize that vaccination is compulsory. Stock owners who consult the veterinary practitioner infrequently are not apt to be well informed in these matters.

The state is attempting to aid this situation by having their veterinary staff check with cattle owners at the time of the tuberculin test, remind them of their legal responsibility and submit the name and address of the owner and number of calves ready for vaccination, to the veterinarian of the owner's choice. This should be a decided help.

Vaccination has seemed to reduce the clinical incidence of abortion for the time being. The act of abortion is only one of the symptoms of brucellosis and does not always occur, and, therefore, is not a reliable index to the presence or absence of infection.

The length of time for which vaccination of immature cattle against brucellosis will protect, is still a point that is undergoing considerable discussion. Some authorities believe that vaccination perpetuates the infection and will not result in eradication of the disease, but many believe that, from a practical standpoint, it is certainly our most economical and logical means of present control.

#### **Equine Encephalomyelitis**

During the 12-month period ending April 30, 1950, there were 269 cases of encephalomyelitis reported, in spite of the fact that vaccination for this disease has proven very satisfactory, and is practiced to a considerable extent annually. An interesting sidelight here is the fact that recently, in Colorado, a rapid

uptrend in reported cases of poliomyelitis in humans was coincident with a similar upward trend in equine encephalomyelitis. This was of acute interest to the State Health Department, but the lack of proper reporting of equine cases by veterinarians made such a study of comparison impossible.

#### **"Q" Fever**

"Q" fever is a disease apparently transmissible from animal to man. The animal reservoirs were identified as being sheep, cattle and goats, given in the order of their importance.

The status of "Q" fever in California at the present time is interesting in the fact that while, in the Los Angeles area, one with a high concentration of dairy cattle (400,000 in Los Angeles County alone) the incidence of "Q" in cattle runs approximately 15 per cent, whereas the beef animals in the area are apparently negative. In the north Central Valley area of California, with a heavy sheep concentration (Solano County alone with 500,000) the disease is endemic in sheep, with an incidence of close to 15 per cent, whereas in cattle it is 2 per cent. The northern counties apparently are free from infection as far as can be determined by several thousand examinations.

The interesting thing about the situation is that "Q" fever seems to remain confined pretty closely to the areas in which it was originally discovered, and shows no evidence of extensive spread at present. The State Department of Public Health has concluded its survey and at the moment its activities are confined to a study of the pathogenesis and epidemiology of the disease.

Dr. J. F. Winn of the U. S. Public Health Service, on duty in California, states that the disease may be transmitted by raw milk, but that there is definite evidence of air-borne transmission. Naturally, all research in the control of "Q" is handicapped by the fact that no symptoms are exhibited in animals.

#### **Anaplasmosis.**

During the 12 months ending April 30, 1950, 30 cases of anaplasmosis were reported in California, more or less evenly distributed over the state. In all cases of anaplasmosis were recognized and reported, this certainly does not indicate a heavy incidence of the disease.

With regard to the control of infectious disease in poultry, the recent introduction of the highly fatal Asiatic type of this disease to birds imported from China indicates the need for federal or state inspection of imported poultry and exotic birds to limit the introduction of such diseases as Newcastle, fowl plagues and other non-existent diseases. The extensive use of Newcastle vaccine has reduced the incidence of the type of this disease

(Continued on Page 27)



## Descriptions of Convention Exhibits

By IRVING ROBERTS, D.V.M.

1. Lederle Laboratories displayed an interesting series of pictures, showing various aspects of drug manufacture. A valuable book on aureomycin was given to visiting veterinarians.

2. Kuehn Milling Company was represented by Mr. Ed Mowll, who set up an attractive booth showing the various wholesome ingredients used in the manufacture of Q-N dog food. Samples were distributed. The Kuehn Milling Company contributed a great deal to the success and interest of the convention.

3. Pitman-Moore Company set up samples of their excellent products. There was a varied exhibit of vaccines, serums, and medications of all types. Their representatives were available to show the products and answer questions.

4. Atmo-Tron demonstrated its ingenious deodorizing appliance, which generates ozone. Mr. Kenny of Atmo-Tron also demonstrated an inexpensive and efficient water heating apparatus.

5. Bush Electric, one of the largest x-ray companies on the west coast, exhibited the Profex small animal unit and other x-ray equipment including view boxes, gloves, and aprons. Messrs. Shallenberger and Scott, their representatives, made the exhibit most interesting and worthwhile.

6. Medical Specialties featured an ingenious canine restraint apparatus. A comprehensive pharmaceutical display completed a fine exhibit.

7. Jen-Sal was unfortunately not able to exhibit at this convention, although it did lend its support. The association regrets that its exhibit did not appear but knows that California veterinarians will look forward to seeing it at future conventions.

8. Calo Dog Food Company displayed its line of quality dog foods. A canned dog food and cat food were shown in an attractive manner. Calo also packs a large can of dog food for kennel and hospital use.

9. Sharp and Dohme, supplying a large and varied line of veterinary pharmaceuticals, was well represented. An attractive display of sulfa drugs, in addition to an informative chart showing uses of various sulfas, made this a worthwhile exhibit.

10. Central City Chemical of San Francisco and Sharp and Co. of Los Angeles made a great hit with all at the convention. Complimentary cokes were distributed to all thirsty visitors.

11. Quaker Oats contributed one of the most striking booths at the convention, featuring a red and white color scheme with a flame-colored backdrop. Ken-L-Ration is the trademark of this company's dog food products.

12. S. E. Massengill & Company featured its varied line of veterinary drugs before a map showing its numerous depots throughout the country. Products from flea powder to large animal boluses were attractively displayed.

13. Abbott Laboratories set up an effective blue and white booth, with its intravenous and blood transfusion equipment shown in a prominent spot. Samples of an excellent hand lotion were given to everyone.

14. Victory Packing Company displayed its dog food to good advantage. This company manufactures the well-known Kal-Kan and Thorofed.

15. H. C. Burns & Company featured its Buco pharmaceuticals in a good-looking booth. Also shown were a Spencer microscope, American Sterilizer autoclave, and an instructive display of surgical instruments.

*The companies listed above supported our convention by their exhibits and contributed greatly to its success. We thank them for their support and cordially invite them to return for future conventions.*

### Disease Control Committee

(Continued from Page 26)

in the United States. Fortunately this recent introduction was detected early and eradicated before it had time to spread.

#### Mastitis

As far as mastitis in the dairy cattle is concerned at present, there is no control program. Research is continuing at the University of California particularly on the effect of various treatments of the udder. For example, Doctor Schalm has found that Aureomycin, in spite of the claims of its manufacturers, is of little value on the staphylococci and the coliform group of organisms in the udder. Interesting results are being obtained with tremendous doses of penicillin on staphylococcus mastitis which are, and have been, regarded as highly resistant to past treatments. An infusion of one million units of penicillin infused into each infected quarter of the udder at 24-hour intervals for four injections is the suggested usage at the present time. Dry cows are given three such injections at 24-hour intervals. The reduced cost of penicillin may make this an economic treatment. Progress is being made in the control of mastitis caused by streptococci in herds under good herd management, following the recommendations of the experiment station; however, mastitis caused by other etiological agents are proving to be more difficult to control.

*Read by R. A. BANKOWSKI, DVM, at 62nd annual business meeting of the CSVMA.*



# In Memoriam

**GERIAL N. MILLER, D.V.M.**

**February 27, 1885—June 14, 1950**

Dr. G. N. Miller was one of those most fortunate of all men who are "in love" with their job. After five years of ill health, "G. N." was feeling better than he had for a long time and insisted on going on a call alone. After finishing his work and cleaning up his instruments, etc., he went back to his car where he fell over. It is a tragic thing to lose a dearly beloved man, but it is good to know that the end was instantaneous and painless.



**DR. G. N. MILLER**

G. N. Miller attended his freshman year at Kansas City Veterinary College and then transferred to the San Francisco Veterinary College from which he was graduated in 1915 and received his license the same year.

He practiced in Pomona for six years and then went to Covina where he practiced 28 years. His son was his partner.

In 1915 Doctor Miller joined the American Veterinary Medical Association, and in 1919 the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. In 1924 he became a member of the California State Veterinary Medical Association and later on was president (1937). In 1948 he joined the American Animal Hospital Association. He was a member of the Lions Club of Covina. Doctor Miller became president of the CSVMA through the usual route of second vice-president, 1934-35; first vice-president, 1935-36.

He was married to Dora Baker in 1905. She passed away in 1919 and Doctor Miller married Atha Price in 1921. He is survived by his wife, Atha Miller, and his children, Mrs. Viola Luck of Long Beach, Mrs. Alice White of Downey, and Dr. Jack Miller of Covina.

## "Thalexyl" Capsules

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, announced the national release of "Thalexyl" Capsules, an effective bacteriostatic-antiseptic combination with an analgesic effect, useful in the treatment of urinary infections.

Containing "Sulfathalidine" phthalylsulfathiazole, a nontoxic enteric sulfonamide, and hexylresorcinol, a potent antiseptic, "Thalexyl" Capsules frequently provide a clear, sparkling urine in one week.

"Sulfathalidine" has a potent bacteriostatic action against *E. coli*, and therefore is of value in the treatment of urinary tract infections due to this organism.

Hexylresorcinol is an analgesic, water soluble, nontoxic germicide which rapidly relieves the pain that so often accompanies urinary infections. It is also an effective antiseptic against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.

When an infection is due to *E. coli* alone, "Sulfathalidine" will control the infection, and the hexylresorcinol will aid in allaying the symptoms through its analgesic effect, as well as aiding in the control of the *E. coli*. In a mixed infection due to a combination of organisms, such as *E. coli*, staphylococci, streptococci, "Thalexyl" is effective in controlling symptoms and eliminating bacteria from both the urinary and gastrointestinal tracts.

Each "Thalexyl" Capsule contains the following active ingredients: "Sulfathalidine," 0.5 Gm.; hexylresorcinol, 0.1 Gm.

"Thalexyl" Capsules are indicated in the treatment of acute and chronic urinary tract infections, such as ureteritis, cystitis, and pyelitis.

Recommended dosage for adults is 4 "Thalexyl" Capsules three times a day. In children 6 to 12 years of age, 3 capsules may be administered three times daily.

"Thalexyl" Capsules are supplied in bottles of 100.

## CSVMA Women's Auxiliary Project

The new officers of the Women's Auxiliary to the California State Veterinary Medical Association are anxious to successfully carry on the project started several years ago to augment the loan fund for senior students at our State Veterinary College. There is only one more year before the college will have a senior class and the help will be very much appreciated by a worthy student. Dues from every lady who is eligible for membership (only \$1.00) are needed. Besides helping a good cause, the friendships made will be well worth while.

You may join the State Auxiliary without belonging to a local, but we believe meeting with home friends has many advantages.

Yours for a very active Auxiliary,

**ELAINE EDMONDS, President.**

## OPPORTUNITIES



### HOSPITAL FOR SALE

Due to out of state interests this select pet hospital in a choice location—modern, new, and completely equipped, is for sale. All or half interest may be purchased.

There is a capacity of 75 patients. The first floor has 2200 square feet including a reception room, office, records, two dual examination rooms, surgery, pharmacy, and six ward rooms surrounding a central work and treat-

ment room. There is also a diet kitchen. The rooms are well planned and modern in all respects including forced heat and ventilation.

The second floor has a two bedroom apartment with 1000 square feet and 1200 square feet of roof patio. There is ample parking place and growing business prospects. All persons interested kindly write Dr. J. V. Nevitt, 5511 Tujunga Ave., North Hollywood, Calif.

### For Sale

For Sale or lease with definite option, Oceanside Veterinary Hospital, Coronado Veterinary Hospital, and newly completed 12-room La Jolla Veterinary Hospital. Dr. S. M. Dingwall, 7520 Fay Avenue, La Jolla, Calif.

\* \* \*

Mixed practice, 45 kennel hospital. Central California coast town. Will sell for cost of property and inventory of drugs and instruments. Totals about \$22,000; annual gross \$30,000. Cash sale. Box 6 DEF, 3004 16th St., Room 208, San Francisco, Calif., care Mr. Charles S. Travers.

\* \* \*

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## Dangerous Drug Act

(Approved, July 18, 1949)

An effort has been made to obtain a ruling on Senate Bill No. 1005 from the Attorney General's office, but this has not been successful. We were informed that the bill probably has a lot of loopholes, but as written veterinarians are expected to keep a record of such hypnotic drugs that they dispense or administer.

Mr. L. M. Walsh, Secretary of the California State Board of Pharmacy, told us in October, 1949, that his office would mail out the following:

- "1. A copy of the Dangerous Drug Act.
2. Application for Hypnotic Drug License.
3. Tentative List of Hypnotic Drugs to be inventoried and for reference.
4. Inventory Blank, which must be completed and filed with the board.

The instructions for the use of the triplicate hypnotic order forms are printed on the cover

of these pads; the original and triplicate going direct to the supplier.

All prescriptions for hypnotic drugs will be written on the regular white blank as in the past.

Triplicate order forms are merely for the purchasing of hypnotic drugs from your supplier."

To quote from parts of the bill . . .

"Section 2. Section 29012 is added to said code, to read:

Section 29012. Every person who furnishes any hypnotic drug to any other person shall first obtain from the board an hypnotic license for each separate office, shop, store or other place of business, which license shall expire on the 31st day of October and shall be annually renewed. The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars (\$5).

Every person who obtains an hypnotic license shall, within 15 days of its receipt, furnish the board with a dated inventory of all hypnotic drugs in his possession. A copy of such inventory shall be kept on file in the place

## OFFICERS AND MEETING DATES OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

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*Vice-President*, Dr. George Eberhart.  
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*Secretary-Treasurer*, Dr. James R. Ketchersid, 666 East Highland Ave., San Bernardino.

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*Secretary-Treasurer*, Dr. John Wion, 3164 Redwood Highway, Santa Rosa.  
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 Meet as a group rather than as an association.

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*Secretary-Treasurer*, Joe Ridgway, 1784 Thompson Blvd., Ventura.  
 No regular dates.

of business of the licensee for a period of three years, subject to inspection by authorized officers of the law. . . ."

In January, 1950, Mr. Walsh wrote relative to the actual system of keeping records, none were set up by the legislature nor has any record keeping been set up officially by the Board of Pharmacy. They ask only that the records be kept as follows:

"(a) As simple as possible.

(b) In a form that in the event an inventory would be necessary to be taken that the veterinarian would be able to reasonably account for the drugs that passed through his office.

(c) That the inspectors would have a minimum of trouble going through these records."

We are still in hopes of getting an opinion on this bill from the Attorney General's office.

As this Senate Bill 1005 has become a law to protect yourself, you should keep a record as outlined by Mr. Walsh.

To quote again:

"Section 9. Section 29031 of said code is amended to read:

Section 29031. A conviction of the violation of any of the provisions of this division shall constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of any license issued to such person under any of the provisions of the Business and Professions Code of the State of California or under the provisions of this division of the Health and Safety Code. The proceedings for suspension or revocation shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 5 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code."

## Correction

Dr. Salvatore Lucia has been on the University of California Medical School faculty since 1930 and not since 1947 as we stated in the last issue of *The California Veterinarian*. He was appointed Professor of Medicine in 1947.

# ANNIVERSARY MONTH

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## *Silver Anniversary*

### **Canine Distemper Anti-Serum**

In August, 1925, Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association, announcement was made by Lockhart and associates of the first specific agents for the control of distemper in dogs caused by the virus of Carré.

Veterinary research in the intervening 25 years has not produced any procedures or products that have meant more to the veterinarian than this epochal discovery and announcement. Practicing veterinarians of the era prior to 1925 will agree that it was practically impossible to hospitalize dogs due to their imminent exposure to canine distemper. Thus the development of canine distemper anti-serum was one of the most important factors in the development of small animal practice as a specialty.

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posure that an animal receives under field conditions. Guinea pigs vaccinated with a single dose of AVIANIZED RABIES VACCINE remain solidly immune to challenge with a suspension of canine salivary gland infected with street virus, while more than 70 per cent of the nonvaccinated control animals die of rabies.

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1. United Press Dispatch, Austin, Minn., April 6, 1950.

2. Eveleth and Goldsby; Vet. Med. 14:115-118 (1919).

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